oppressive.

I think I have written sufficient to satisfy the most ardent friend of Mr. Schurz that when I charged him with being one who followed politics as a mercenary and not as a patriot I spoke truly of him.

THE INSURRECTION IN HAYTL

TICIDE OF A YOUNG MAN IN THE BATTER

raigned in court to-day, and held in \$100 each to answer.

Mix. Frederick Huck obtained habees corpus writ requiring the New York Juvenile Asylum to produce her child, August Huck. She says she left the child with the defendants on the express understanding that she could see and receive her child at any time, but now they will not let her have it.

A sloop sail boat was found adrift in the sound yeaterday with a good deal of water in her hall. The jib and mahnaall were set, in dicating that a squall had thrown her on beam ends and drowned the occupants. A coat was found in the recess of the stern of the boat containing a letter recommending James Scally as clerk.

Mrs. Mary Tate, of 577 Greeuwich street, was sent to Prince-street police station, dying was sent to Prince-street police station, dying

FIRE IN AYLMER, ONT.

aph to THE REPUBLICAN

ectfully, WILLIAM H. KEMBLE. VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

KEMBLE'S REPLY

TO THE STATEMENT OF SECRETARY

WEMBLE THINKS OF CIVIL SERVICE NEY FOR POLITICAL SERVICES NOT CUI TOMARY AMONG LEADING POLITICIANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 8.

e time in June last a representative of Some time in June last a representative the Philadelphia Times visited me for the purpose of learning my opinion of the recent civil service order of the President. I expressed very decidedly my disapproval of it, doubting very decidedly my disapproval of it, doubting at the same time the sincerity of those whose at the same time the sincerity of those whose duty it was to enforce it, and gave as a reason the fact that Mr. Carl Schurz had himself been a recipiont of political bounties during past political campaigns to an extent which bordered upon avarice; that in 1860 he had written a speech he had delivered in Pennsylvania at the rate of \$500 per week, which, I believe, the committee had taken to the extent of three weeks. The point I desired to make against Schurz was that having always regarded him as a mercenary, it would be

in bad taste for to sot himself up as the excentor of political reform.

In the course of a few weeks my remarks,
like the story of the three black crows, came
back to me in the shape of a denial by Mr.
Schurs of not only what I did not any, but
covering substantially what I did say. True,
the denial of Mr. Schurz is but second hand,
and may be totally at variance with what he
did say, but as reported it is such an entire departure from the real facts that I feel called
upon thus publicly to state just what Mr. upon thus publicly to state just what Mr.
Behurs's relations were with the Republicans
of Pennsylvania. I herewith append the
salient points in Mr. Schurz's denial as they
appeared in the Washington Evening Star:

a campaign in Pennsylvania, and that he put in his pocket thousands of dollars. Schurz replied that the Kemble story was utterly false and ridiculous, as everybody who knows anything about political campaigns would understand at once; that since 1856 he has been active in thirteen campaigns. State and National, from two weeks to four months at a time, an average of six to soren weeks, that in most of these campaigns he paid the built of the expenses out of his own pocket, sometimes when he could fill afford it, and to the utter neglect of his private affairs; that years ago, at times when he was unsable to do this he had, as under the circumstances everybody else did, to accept compensation for traveling and other incidential exponses or decline campaign work; that the aggregate of this compensation, so received from every quarter, fell far short of the actual expense by him incurred; that he thus gave to those campaigns not only his labor and time, amounting to little less than twenty-four solid months, and a not toconsiderable amount of money also; that therefore the Gall Hamilton story about the Kemble payment and the thousands of dollars Mr. Schurre put in his pooket, it growin false as to facts and conclusions.

This denial, reduced alumby ways that Mr.

This delink, reduced, simply says has are Bohurs never received anything from Fennsylvania politicians beyond his actual expenses which he claims was exatomary. Now, whilst I, who am not particularly ennoured with civil service referm, am willing to concede etvil service rotum, am willing to concede that Mr. Solura had a perfect right to receive from the Republican State committee the full measure of his expenditures, and as a business man am willing to go further and admit that Mr. Schurz had a right to sell his articles for Mr. Schurz had a right to soul his articles for the highest market price, yet his denial is not in accordance with the facts. The State central committee of 1898 engaged Mr. Schurz to speak in Pennsylvania for the sum of \$500 per week, and according to the following letter of Mr. Schurz to the State , he must have arrived in Pittsburg

committee, he must have arrived in Pittsburg in the 24th day of August:

Frank Manne, Ind., August 15, 1868.

Frank Grark There is one thing I forgot to say in my last letter. Can you get passes for me on the allroad on which I have to travel according to regramme? If you can get them for me, piesse do and send them to Pittsburg, so I can find them here on my arrival. You might also notify the 'litsburg committee that I shall leave St. Louis on he evening of the 23d, and reach Pittsburg at 4:15 in. August 24.

Truly yours.

C. SCHUBZ. Truly yours, C. Schuzz.

Just seven days thereafter, including Sunday, Mr. Schurz received five hundred dollars from the Republican State Central Committee for the week's services, as the cash book of the secretary of that committee, Mr. George W. Hammersly, shows. It will be seen from this letter that Mr. Schurz, on his sarrival at Pittaburg, had provided for two things: First, that he should have no railread expenses while in Pennsylvania and no hotel bills while BUILDE OF A YOUNG MAN IN THE BATTERY
FARK — SEWING GIRLS' EXCURSIONS—ENFORCING THE RECESSIONS.

BY Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

Among the loiterers at the Battery Park,
be a to vening was a young man having the appearance of a stranger in New York. About
11 o'clock he shot himself through both temples, dying instautly. He was about twenty
years of age, smooth face, brown hair, blue
over, of medium height, and well dressed.
The body was taken to the morgue, where it
may be identified to day.

The tropical fabos which occupied the row
of ranks on the south side of the New York Pittsburg, had proving in the hands of the committee. I do not know for a certainty, but presume that Mr. Schurz was in the hands of a committee at every place where he spoke in Pennsylvania, hence be could have had no expenses of any magnitude, so that the sum of five hundred dollars which he received from the State Central Committee was in addition to his outlay, and in accordance with a contract previously made. Nor is it true that all Republican speakers received compensation from the State Central Committee. At the same time that Mr. Source Compensation from the State Central Committee. At the same time that Mr. Source Compensation from the State Central Committee. The body was taken to the morgue, where it is a coordance with a contract previously made. Nor is it true that all Republican speakers received compensation from the State Central Committee. At the same time that Mr. Source Committee. At the same time that Mr. Source Committee Committee. At the same time that Mr. Source Committee Committee. At the same time that Mr. Source Committee C and white some or them received compensa-tion sufficient to meet their outlay, many of them received no compensation at all, and no one to the extent of Mr. Schurz, and certainly no aspirant to the position of United States Schator, which Mr. Schurz was at that time, would have been offered money by the State Central Committee unless he had demanded it.

Among others it may not be invidious to mention Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, Hon. Horses Maynard, Hon. Oliver P. Morton, Hon. Henry Wilson, General Joseph R. Hawley, Senator J. W. Patterson, of New Hampshire, Governor Walter Harrison, Hon. Titon J. Coffee, Hon. James A. Briggs, General Charles H. VauWyck, Hon. E. D. Culver, Hon. George Boutwell, Hon. A. G. Curtain, Hon. A. K. McClure, Hon. Jas. Pollock, Hon. James H. Campbell. In fact it was not customary for gentlemen who occu-pied the position in politics that Mr. Schurz and the above gentlemen did to accept comperpied the position in politics that Mr. Schurz and the above gentiemen did to accept compersation for political services. But Mr. Schurz's remark, that at one time, many years back, he did receive compensation to the amount of bis expenses, is further contradicted by his action in 1800, at the time that the Republican party was not only in its infancy, but had scarcely funds sufficient to meet expenditures that were imperative, the whole caronaire for Governor and President Scaronaire for Governor and President Scaronaire for Scaronaire for Governor and President Scaronaire for Governor for Gover FIRE IN AYLMER, ONT.

AVLMER, ONT. August 8.—A fire here this morning in the business portion of the town destroyed seven buildings, including the Commercial hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1877.

8300. With an empty treasury there was nothing for us to do but to go down into our THE CHARGE OF ATTEMPT AT BLACKnothing for us to do but to go down into our own pockets and pay it.

Now be it known, that \$500 in 1800 was a very large sum. for any man to realize for political services, but when it comes to be an additional sum to his necessary outlay it became MAIL MADE UNDER OATH.

ORN. BOYNTON-A LETTER FROM CHARLES BUNNER-AN APPIDAVIT WHICH PURNISHES PULL AND COMPLETE PARTICTULARS OF MI MOORE'S ALLEGATIONS—GUILTY OR NO GUILTY ?-THAT IS THE QUESTION.

Mr. W. B. Moore has sent us the following

Mr. W. B. Moore has sent us the following for publication:

Washington, D. C., Angust 8, 1877.

Gen. R. V Boynton, Ferragut Roses, Bye Brook, S. R.;

Sir: My attention has been called to a publication in this morning's papers as follows:

RYE BEACH, N. H., August 7.

The declaration of ex-Special Treasury Agent Moore that I attempted to blackmail him does not contain a single climation of the Property Agent of the Contain a single climation of the Contain papers after failure to obtain maney from him, as the price for their suppression, is equally false, since the papers in my possession relating to him have never yet him from the official files of the Treasury were ever put in my hands by Ar. Spuritywant or any one else. Moore was not removed on accounted theexibition of such papers as he describes to the President or Secretary. His removal followed from the Moore was not removed on accounted the continuous and Charles Summer were attempting to investigate the Santo Domingo matter through a committee of the Santo, Moore has been such as Secretary. Schura and Charles Summer were attempting to investigate the Santo Domingo matter through a committee of the Sente, Moore then assessor of internal revenue in Toxas, cutored lists a contained of the Santo, Moore can defeat some of the most important objects of that investigation. To accomplish this it was necessary to get one of the winesses against Baboock, living in thode Island, out of the way, Moore manufactured an affidavit, charging this with murder. On this processing the assistance of the Santo Washington. Baboock who was then at the White House, give him a letter to Whitely, equacting the assistance of that investigation. To accomplish this it was necessary to get one of the Winesse against the alternative of the Santo Washington. The second with murder. On this percentage a requisition on the Governor of Rhode Island for this witness at hi speech he alluded to the pledging of the State to the payment of the debt, at the mention of which great excitement and confusion ensued, the Mahone party protesting strongly against discussing the debt question until the convention had organized.

The chairman proceeded with great difficulty, and at the conclusion of his address, which lasted upwards of an hour, the excitement became still greater, caused by the attempts of many to get the floor. There was renewed disorder when the chairman announced that the convention was ready for business and decided that Col. Cameron had the floor. The confusion lasted for ten minutes or more, and finally the chairman succeeded in putting a resolution that a committee of three from each Congressional district be appointed on organization, which was carried, and the committee appointed. Quiet now prevalled while waiting amouncement from the district delegation. During all the excitement Col. Lamb held the chair with wonderful coolness and never when it was captured towards the end of the late civil war. Ou the first attempt at a committee report there was a protest and a violent clash between the Mahone and Daniel parties. The appointment of committees was now declared to be in order. A committee, consisting of one delegate from each Congressional district was appointed to wait on the Governor and invite him to a seat on the platform. Governor Kemper accepted the invitation, and made a short address, congratulating the convention of the situation, and he resired anidst hearty cheers.

At 429 p. m. the reports of the delegations were read by the secretary, naming the committees on credentials and permanent organization, after which, on meetion, the couvention adjourned until 6 o'clock to-night.

I transmit herewith a detailed statement of your proposition, to which is attached a solemn eath by me, which puts the issue between us in a more specific and serious form. I will add, so that you may understand, that God has putit in my power to vindicate myself from the aspersions you have heaped upon me in this malignant pursuit; that others heard this conversation between us, and will corroborate the character and a support to the character and the support to the suppo

By Telegraph to TAR REPUBLICAM.

The insurrection has broken out again in Hayti. The insurgents are in force about ten miles from Port au Prince. A schooner laden with arms and ammunition for them was known to be in the neighborhood, and a Haytien was steamer had been sent to look after her. The city of Port au Prince is declared to be in a state of siege. A large part of the city was set on fire, and the conflagration continued for two days and had not been extinguished when the mail steamer left. President Caual was unpopular with the native element from his known feelings of cordiality to foreign merchants and foreigners in general. He is suspected accordingly on that account. He is suspected accordingly on that account He is suspected. However strong the foreign element may be, it cannot protect him from the designs of those who seek to gain the object of their ambition by assassination. General Solomon, a black man, formerly Minister to England under the imperial rule of Souloque, is the present sayirant for the office, and he says when he gets into power the colored man and the white man may both look out, as the Black Republic will make the atreets of Port an Prince rivers with the blood of both of them. The southern side of the island is equally disaffected, and at Jacmel the existing administration. Numerous arrests have been made by the Government, chiefly among persons suspected of being secretly engaged in revolutionary plots. A long and important dispatch from Mr. Bassett, the United States Minister, has been sent to the State Department on the subject of American interests in the present crisis.

NEW YORK NOTES.

iege I attempted to spirit away organized at San Antonio, Texas, a gang of men from among the discharged soldiers at that place, ostensibly to join the Liberals in Mexico. On their way to the frontier they broke into the store of Mr. John Boles, at Walde, and robbed ir. They were also charged with stopping parties on the highway and taking horses, arms and money from them.

arms and money from them.

When these crimes were committed I was in
Walde with a company of the 3d Michigan
cavalry, and when the information of their
crimes reached me I ordered out my command
and pursued the marauders, but they evaded

ountry.

The leader was arrested, however, by a cess under Mr. Wm. Black, collector of cusoms at Eagle Pass, but subsequently escaped

into Mexico.

Indictments were found against "Raymond H. Perry, (the said leader of this gaug) and others," at Walde and other places in Texas where they had depredated.

A copy of the proceedings before the Senate committee that investigated the San Domingo affair fell into the hands of Hon. B. Rush Plumley, of the Texas Legislature, and that gentleman called the attention of the Governor to the fact that the person who facured as or to the fact that the person who figured as ommercial agent of the United States at San Domingo was the party against whom these

the dead fish.

There is to be another free excursion trip of sewing girls to Rockaway Beach next Saturday. A splendid steamer conveys them and furnishes refreshments, and the hotel proprietors at the beach provide all the chowder and bathing suits wauted.

A large number of saloon keepers were arraigned in court to-day, and held in \$100 each to answer.

weighed the matter more autocratery occurs joining issue with the President on some of the points in controversy. I wished to confer with Gov. Claffin, of Massachusetts, in which State Perry passed much of his time, on the subject of the latter's arrest, and Mr. Sumner gave me the following letter of introduction,

gave me the following letter of introduction, the original of which I happen to still have: Collinos House, Bosrow, July 6, 1871, Dran Sux: I introduce to you coloned Morre, of Feass, who desires your confidence, and will interest you by his statements.

Ever yours. Chiarles Summer. His Excellency, Governor Cluftin, Boston.

nsidered them, accepted your offer to sup-ess the letters, and have paid you the price BOYNTON GETS MOORE MR. MOORES AFFIDAVIT.

MR. MOORE'S AFIDAVIT.

Diction of Orlambia, City of Washington,
William B. Moore, of the elly and District
aforesaid, who being first duly sworn, deposes
and says that from about March 1 till April 11,
1877, he was supervising special agent of the
United States Tressury Department, and from
said last mentioned date until the 15th of July
instant a special agent offsaid department.
That on a about the 1st day of said month
of April deponent was going down Fonteenth
street, in said city, toward New York arenne,
when he was overtaken by one H. V. Boynton,
a newspaper correspondent, who accosted him
in a jocular manner, substantially as follows:
"Well, Moore, they are after you again;" when
deponent replied: "Yes, it is the old Bristow
fight renswed against me."

Deponent had been informed but a day or
two prior to said jast mentioned date that Mr.
A. I. Sturtevant, a clerk in the Treasury Department, and others, also connected with
said Department, and others, also connected with
said Department, cretain official communications, which deponent had placed in the hands
of President Grant, concerning certain parties
in the Treasury who had been prostituting
shelr offices for political schemes, and that the
said Stortevant and the other parties referred
to intended to use said communications with
the present Administration, coupled with such
construction as they saw fit to stach to them,
so as to got deponent removed from the said
office of supervising special agent, and have
Mr. A. K. Tingle, who had held the same up the present Administration, coupled with such construction as they saw fit to attach to them, so as to get deponent removed from the said office of supervising special agent, and have Mr. A. K. Tingle, who had held the same up to the time that deponent was appointed to said office, reinstated to his former position. Deponent had also been informed that the sail parties had approached one J. H. Maddox to obtain from him a statement injurious to de-

Mr. A. K. Tingle, who had held the same up to the time that deponent was appointed to said office, reinstated to his former position.

Deponent had also been informed that the sell parties had approached one J. H. Maddox to obtain from him a statement to be used against him (deponent) in their efforts to secure his removal as above stated, and deponent was on his way to the boarding-house of said Maddox, No. 717 Fourteenth street aforesaid, to see him, Maddox, in regard to the matter, when deponent was overtaken by said Boynton as above stated. Deponent remarked to Mr. Roynton while on the way down that 'Mr. Maddox had been approached with the hope of connecting me with the Louisian Beturning Board scandal, and I am on my way to see Maddox to learn what the unoversent is and who are at the bottom of it." That just at this moment deponent and said Boyntom reached the door of No. 717 above named, where Maddox had rooms, and halled at the foot of the steps, and then both ascended the steps of said house and entered the ballway, when deponent further remarked to said Boynton: 'They, (referring to parties who were in the interest of Mr. Briatow,) since the change of administration, appear to consider me their particular aversion, (and turning to look him full in the face, (ieneral, they claim that you are co-operating with my enemies in this pursuit of me. You, of course, remember the conversation we had in the gontlemen's writing-room of the Parker house, in Boston, last summer. We, of course, agreed to disagree upon the questions at issue between Grant and Bristow. I believe, however, that we were shoulder to shoulder after the Cincinnati. Couvention. There being no cause for renewing that old controversy there can be no motive to pursue me other than that of a personal character, and it appears to me this fight has degenerated into a mere persecution.

"You remember when I retired from the office of samessor of internal revenue of the Third district of Texas that you solicied my aid in behalf of your protage, Mr.

Bristow's weight at their back, and claim to have the pledge of certain friends of the Administration that they shall be reinstated in solver.

"Sturievant, who is Tingle's brother-in-law, says: 'You have got to go out entirely,' and he says asys: 'You have got to go out entirely,' and he is going for the scale of Brackett, in New York, because he is offensive to ex-Solicitor Jordan on account of his officionsness.' (Jordan is also a relative of Sturtevant.)

"Mere parisan clainor won't turn old Sher-iman against you, but these fellows have the track of some of your correspondence with a Grant about the Bristow people in the Treasury, and they put me in the way of getting it. Now, I think the party who brought them to me and who first informed the Sturtevant erowd of their whereabouts has nothing partiticular against you. This party wants, in the first place, to make a little muney out of them, and proposes to let me use them providing I give him half what they bring me. I have concluded they will make about five sensation letters, which, if published by four papers each, will bring me about \$100 cach letter. Now, if the party who took the letters from the files of the Treasury Department thought he could make himself strong with the Sturtevant parry by letting the latter use them against you, and could remain unknown, he would let them use them. On the other hand, if I was to tell him that you were sure to stay, and that you would pay the full value of the letters if they were surrendered to you, he would be governed by my advice and authorise me to make terms with my informant, I will bring all the letters referred to the Treasury by Grant that you words him to morrow evening. I know what I am talking about. I have part of them right here," (touching his side pocket with his index finger.)

Deponent them replied to the foregoing pro-

morrow evening. I know what I am talking about. I have part of them right here,"
A requisition upon the authorities of the District of Columbia was issued for the arrest of this party and put in my hands for execution.

This, General, is the basis of what you characterize a conspiracy upon which you now assert the President based my removal. Your assertion that the correspondence you claim to have relative to the arrest of Perry were neverstolen or published, is another illustration of your strict regard for truth. Every line of it was stolen from the files of the secret service division of the Tressury, and appeared in the New York Sas of July 10, 1870.

In your allusion to Mr. Summer, you give me an opportunity to show that he approved of my action with regard to Perry. I haid the whole matter of his (Perry's) proposed arrest before him, and when I revealed the true character of his informant to him, Mr. Summer said if he had known that he would have weighed the matter more deliberately before plant in controverse. I wiseled to complete the policy in court of the policy is not controlled the service our relations ceased. He did his work so admirably, however, that a skel to have bim assigned to my force, or subject to my orders. The meding is-fore the Treasury, and adong the epoint that the military have requised the sentence of a court-martial, involving criminal accuration, to be approved by the lawrencessary to pay your friend to get pussession of these factors in the first place, if I felt it necessary to pay your friend to get pussession of these factors in the first place, if I felt it necessary to pay your friend to get pussession of these factors in the first place, if I felt it necessary to pay your friend to get pussession of these factors in the first place, if I felt it necessary to pay your friend to get pussession of these factors in the first place, if I felt it necessary to pay your friend to get pussession of these factors in the first place, if I felt it necessary to pay your friend to get p

He did his work so admirably, however, that I asked to have him assigned to my force, which was prevented by his testimony before Congress."

The said Boynton then replied that the proposition he made was out of pure good will to deponent, and that whatswer occurred deponent must not hold him (Boynton) responsible. My connection with this fight now is of a purely husiness character. If the letters are to be published I may as well have the benefit of them as any one else, but my advice to you is that \$500 is a cheap price for ridding yourself of a controversy that you will find much more troublesome now than before the fourth of March." And further depondent saith not.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of July, 1877. James Donaldson, Notary Public.

Notary Public.

of March.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of July, 1877.

JAMES DONALDSON,
Notary Public.

the Receiver, General, Foots, Rosines.

"General," you have forced this issue upon me by a series of persecutions that have resulted in depriving me of the means of obtaining bread for my little ones. I admit, if I could have forced the lot on far impose yourself upon the President as to introduced. The Bill subjective insect bill was the armmarily dismiss me without a thearing, it might have been better to have

POLITICAL NEWS.

AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND THE DEPARTMENTS.

SENATOR CONKLING.

OME NEWSPAPER MEN SAY - THE PRESIDENT BETWEEN TWO PIRES-THE WAR BETWEEN EVARIS AND CONKLING-A BIT-

HETWEEN EVARTS AND CONKLING—A BIT-TER CONFLICT IN PRESPECTIVE.

Several newspaper reporters have put their beads together and decided that "there is no res-sonable ground for assuming that Senator Conk-ling's interests are to be ignored in the disposition of the New York custom-house patronage by the Administration. The President appreciates Mr. Conkling's shiftly and merked services, and does not desire to antagonize him in any way, much less to give him direct and open cause for offense." That "if can be considered as settled that Colonel Arthur's removal has not yet been definitely de-arthur's removal has not yet been definitely de-

to give him direct and open cause for offense."
That "it can be convidered as settled that Colonel
Arthur's removal has not yet been definitely decided upon," and that "it is no secret that Evarts
and Schurz are in favor of a change, and that they
derive the appointment of some one who will at
least be of no service to Senator Conkling."
These newspaper men also decide that "the
President is anxious to secure Mr. Conkling's valuable sid in the Senate, supecially as he is chairman
of the Committee of Commerce, and there are
likely to be matters considered by that committee
in which the President is interested."
So say several reporters on the "Row," and their
conclusions are given only for what they are
worth and no more. The query suggests itself,
however, whether the President will rather listen
to Mr. Conkling than to his Secretary of State. If
that is so, then we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that at least one vacancy in the Cabinet is
likely to occur at no very distant period. The impression has prevailed, not without cause, that the
judgment of Mr. Evarts has great weight with the
President in all political matters relating to New
York. It is equally well known that Senator Conkling has studiously refrained from offering the
slightest suggestion to the President upon the subject of appointments either in the New York cutom-house or elsewhere in the Stato. That Mr
Conkling entertains Grenulf reselling toward the slightest suggestion to the Freedent, upon the subject of appointments either in the New York cushundress or elsewhere in the State. That Mr
Conkling entertains Grendig feelings toward the
Freedent personally is trankly admitted. What,
then, is the reason for his cooliness toward the
Administration? But one answer is given, and
that it is his antipathy toward Secretary
Evarts. Senator Conkling is said to regard Mr. Evarts presence in the Cabinet with
snything but pleasure, and so long as he remains
there, so long will the Senator keep aloof from the
councils of the Administration. On the other hand,
Mr. Evarts' course on New York matters has undeniably been antagonistic to the interests of Senator
Conkling. He favors the immediate removal of
Alonzo B. Cornell, the naval officer, who is considered Conkling's right arm. He is also not
averse to the retirement of Collector Arthur, and is
quite determined in his opposition to the reappolinment of Surveyor Sharpe, whose successor
will be selected on his return from Vermont, In
one word, Mr. Evarts is on the war-path against
any of Conkling's friends, it is not therefore probable
that Senator Conkling will be in cordial harmony
with the Administration so long as Secretary Evarts
or Secretary Schurz remain in the Cabinet, although he could possibly have stomach for the
latter if the former was superseded. That the
struggle between those two gentlemen will be
warm and bitter is as certain as anything in poli-

THE PRESIDENT AT THE NAVY YARD. EVIEW OF THE WAVAL BRIGADE AND A VISI

THE NAVAL BRIGADE AND A VISIT TO THE SWATABA.

The Cabinet having concluded that there was no longer a necessity for keeping the three was no longer a necessity for keeping the three was this which came here during the lat or troubles away from their fleet, orders have been given for them to rejoin the North Atlantic squadron. Gen. Schofield has also been relieved from the cares of the military command of this nost.

else.

After the review they went through a dress parade. About 6:30 o'clock the Providential party were taken to the war-ship Swatara, lying off Glesboro', in a stem yeach. A sainte was thundered from the guns of the Swatara as the guest's approached. The President was received with due honors aboard ship, and took much interest in inspecting the vessel. The party were pleasantly entertained by the officers of the ship until about 9 o'clock, when they were taken ashore and driven home.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

AND BACK PAY AMOUNTING TO \$11,000.

The President has restored to his rank or ed list of the army Major Benjamin Runkle et use reures its or the army Major Benjamin Runkle, who, in 1872, was court-martialed on the charge of missppropristing money, dismissed from the service, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary, on findings approved by Gen. Belkings, then Secretary of War. Major Runkle, it is said, proved his innocence of the charge upon which he was convicted by youthers in the Treasury, and lately his counsel made the point that the military law requires the sentence of a court-martial. In-

is said that Callector King's deputy, Mr. Chamber-lain, or perhaps some Liberal Democrat, like ex deutenant Governor Penn, will be selected to su seed Mr. King.

ARNOLD'S WRONGS RIGHTED.

ARNOLD'S WRONGS RIGHTED.

THE MUCH AREND INSPECTOR BRISHTATE
BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY M'COUMICY.

The following letter from Assistant Secretary McCommick to C. Sector Tauton, at Philadyl phia, reinstates Mr. Arnold, the discharged maybector, who is a presty of Congressman Ward It may be remembered that much in feeling arose out of Arnold's removal, as Cillettor Tutton under took to measure words with Congressman Ward in the matter.

windste the order evidence of the Secretary's telegram upon the try receipt of the Secretary's telegram upon the subject.

The suggestion of the remmission that a special of agont to tent to examine into the necessity for a din alman and a customs office at Chester will be practicable day.

In the meantime Mr. Arnold will be continued upon duty, the report of the commission showing that he has relinquished the private occupation. He will, however, the expected to comply in every the continued the continued of the content of the content of the content of the content of the collector at Thiladelphia, enlarging the labors of his office, and he will also beneford.

Tespond promptly to all official orders and requirements of the collector.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINT-

Comprisite of the Currency—Sallonal cur-ency notes, \$174,500, Secretary of the Treasury-sur per cent, consols, \$90,000; miscellancore, \$2.151, \$10, total, \$4,256 240. Balance on hand at close of lay's work—U. S. notes, \$17,137,280; N. C. notes \$1,571,500; four per cent, consols, \$66,90,550; four ind.s.half per cent, consols, \$4,255,100, miscellance us, \$65,873,650; total, \$183,293,090

MILITARY GAZETTE. The following order was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADULTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Peneral Orders No. 1877.
The following orders have been received from

General Orders No. 70.

The following orders have been received from the Secretary of War:
By direction of the President, the forces of the navy and Marine corps, now on duty in the District of Columbia, are relieved from the requirements of General Orders No. 70, headquarters of the army, Adjustant General's office, current series, Major Gen, J. M. Schoffield is relieved from the temporary duty to which he was assigned in the

E. D. Towssern, Adjutant General. PATENTS ISSUED.

Patents were issued to residents of the Di-f Columbia, Maryland and Virginia this week

THE PRESIDENT'S EASTERN TRIP. THO WILL ACCOMPANY HIM-A DULL PRO

retary McCrary, Postmaster General Key Secretary Act. Tarry, Fostmaster General Rey and Attorney General Devens will accompany it e President to the Bennington Contennial, Secretary Kerats will meet the Presidential party at Bennington. The Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior will be the only Cabinet Ministers left in Washington at that time.

Rear Admiral Le Roy is ordered to command the European station and will sail from New York on the 5th of October by steamer, relieving Rear Admiral John S. Worden, who is ordered home to await orders.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

LIVELY TIME EXPECTED IN THE AUGUST.

A LIVELY TIME EXPECTED IN THE AUGUSTA CONVENTION TO DAY.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

AUGUSTA, Mr., Aug. 8.—The nomination of Governor Conter seems to be a foregone conclusion. He is Mr. Blaine's choice. The excitement in regard to the resolutions is increasing, and no doubt those adopted will reveal very plainly the opinion of him who governs but is not Governor. Mr. Blaine is a skillful manipulator of things political, and his hand will rule in the majority of the delegations throughout the State.

The delegates are wide awake, and mean to

proportion of those who in party is very small, as compared with those who do not for the same reason. The inderests and non-inderests are seemingly not afraid appeals their minds freely, and the amount of approximation or condemnation of the policy for the sake of a party is very small, as compared with those who do not for the same reason. The inderests and non-inderests are seemingly not afraid to speak their minds freely, and the amount of approximation or condemnation of the policy that may be inserted in the platform cannot be forefold. Whether it will contain either must be left for to-morrow to decide.

The claus are gathering on the day.

Illical warfare, and the

that may be inserted in the platform cannot be foretold. Whether it will combain either must be left for to-morrow to decide.

The claus are gathering on the field of political warfare, and the prospects are good for a lively time at the Republican convention to be held here to-morrow. From one section delegates arrive, and anxiously seek information as to the feeling existing among delegates from other sections. In the opinion of those who will take prominent part in the convention resolutions will be adopted strongly Republican in tone, but entirely ignoring the Administration and its policy, and the greater number of the delegates chosen seem to be in favor of that course.

An attempt may be made to secure an indonement of President Hayes' policy, but it will necessarily be weak, as the delegates favoring it are comparatively few. Ex-Clovernor Chamberlain, Liberal, heads the Brunswick delegation, and will probably fight for an indonement of the policy, as will also several of the Portland delegates. The Augusta delegates, which were chosen last night, are opposed to the policy.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—About one o'clock this morning beter Rollins, of Elma, in this county, came to his death under suspelcone circumstances. It is surposed that he was poisoned by two sewing, machine agents, named Edward Parernan and Wm. Lindsay, who stayed with him over night. The cornoire will hold an Inquost and the affair which creates considerable excitement will be

BADLY BURNED.

BADLY BURNED,
PHILADELPHIA, PA. Aug. 8.—A girl named
Florence Bender, fourteen years of ago, living at
1248 North Third structure years of ago, living at
the northern part of the city this eventual, was dangerously burned about her head, fact and
arms by
her hair taking fire from a gas-burner.

WAR IN THE EAST.

DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF THE RUS SIANS BY OSMAN PASHA.

GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT AT PLEVNA —THI RUSSIANS RETREATING THROUGH THE BAL-KAN PASSES—PREFARATIONS FOR A COM-CENTRATED ATTACK ON BANGRAD-SERVIS AND GREEKE TO DECLARE WAR ON TURKEY CASE to THE REPUBLICAN.

The Herald correspondent with the Turk h The Hessid correspondent with the Turk he leadquarters at Shumla telegraphs that the Rassian army, which had passed the Balkans, has retired from the plains of Roumelia to the mountain passes at Shipka and Demir Kapu. In these positions they are strongly entranched, and, it is believed, are well supplied. It is thought that the Russiams will hold the passes until large reinforcements said to be moving from Roumania arrive.

A special from Theraphia says: It has been officially reported to the English Embassy that the Russians are no longer on this side of the Balkans.

Belkans.

The headquarters of the Czar are now at Bjels, and the Russians are concentrating in large force on the lines of the Kara-Lom and the Jantra. Three hundred Russian tents can be seen at Propuskoi. This is an advanced detachment covering the main body in that direction. It is believed that the object of the direction. It is bolieved that the object of the Russian concentration is an attack on Rasgrad, Sucliman Pasha reports that fresh atrocities have been committed by Russians and Bulga-rians in the villages south of the Balkans.

The British military attache, Colonel Fyfe, is

said to have witnessed them

THE RUSSIANS IN FULL RETREAT
NORTHWARD.
LONDON Aug 8—A dispatch from Bucharest says the Russians are evacuating all their poations south of the Balkans, and are in full retreat
through the Shipks pass.
A dispatch from Vienna says it is reported that
Russia has succeeded in inducing Servis and
Greece to simultaneously declare war against Turkey.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT AT

THE SAN FRANCISCO MURDER

THE CAUSE OF THE ATTACK ON MRS. FRANK HOLMES IN NEW YORK

NOTED AMERICANS ABBOAD.

THE COAL MINERS STRIKE.

New York, Aug. 5.—A special from Wilkesbarre says note this tanding the presence of all the regulars and state troops the striking infrare still insid their owns of arts intimidating others from working a concerned. A petition will be sent to Washington for permanent garrison of United State Incept here. A special from Seranton says the mitters in that region manifest a more determined affitted, and from the present prospects it is sale a say it will probing the strike in Lachawanna and Washing salieys for six months if no sectlement is made.

BRITISH OFFICIAL CHANGES.

BRITISH OFFICIAL CHANGES.
LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Hon. Francis R.
Pinnkett secretary of the British legation at Wash-ington, has been transferred to St. Peterburg. Be-will be replaced by Victor A. W. Drummond, at present secretary of the British legation at Rio de Januira. In the House of Commons the appoint-ment of Mr. Win. H. Smith, one of the joint secre-taries to the treasury, as the successor of Right Hout, Gouge Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admi-ratity, deceased, was announced officially.

CHEAP TELEGRAPHIC RATES.

New York, Aug. 5.—The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company have made a contract with tior. Washinin for the immediate consum-tion of a new line from Minneapolis, Minu, to Albert Lee and St. Paul, Minu, the capital of the State. This extension of the telegraphic facilities in this direction will give the residents to the first time the betteffit of cheep telegraphing in the great Northwest.

NO CONSOLIDATION. New York, Aug. 8.—Numerous rumors are in circulation regarding an annagamation of the Western (lution and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies. It can be stated on the highest official authority that there is no probability of such a liting occurring.

A KNITTING MILL DESTROYED. ALRANY, N. Y., Aug. S.—The loss by the fire at the Hrandy wine knifting mill, which was totally destroyed, will amount to \$10,000, on which there is an insurance of \$25,000.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT.

VIENNA, As a 8.—The Crown Prince of Aus-tria welcounsi the rice source of Germany and Aus-tria at leaft. The meeting was extremely friendly, and after interchange of greetings, was a proposed to cover & king William.